

Specification of Frederick John Money : hot air baths.

Contributors

Money, Frederick John.

Publication/Creation

London : Great Seal Patent Office, 1874 (London : George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode)

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A.D. 1874, 5th DECEMBER. N° 4182.

SPECIFICATION
OF
FREDERICK JOHN MONEY.

HOT AIR BATHS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

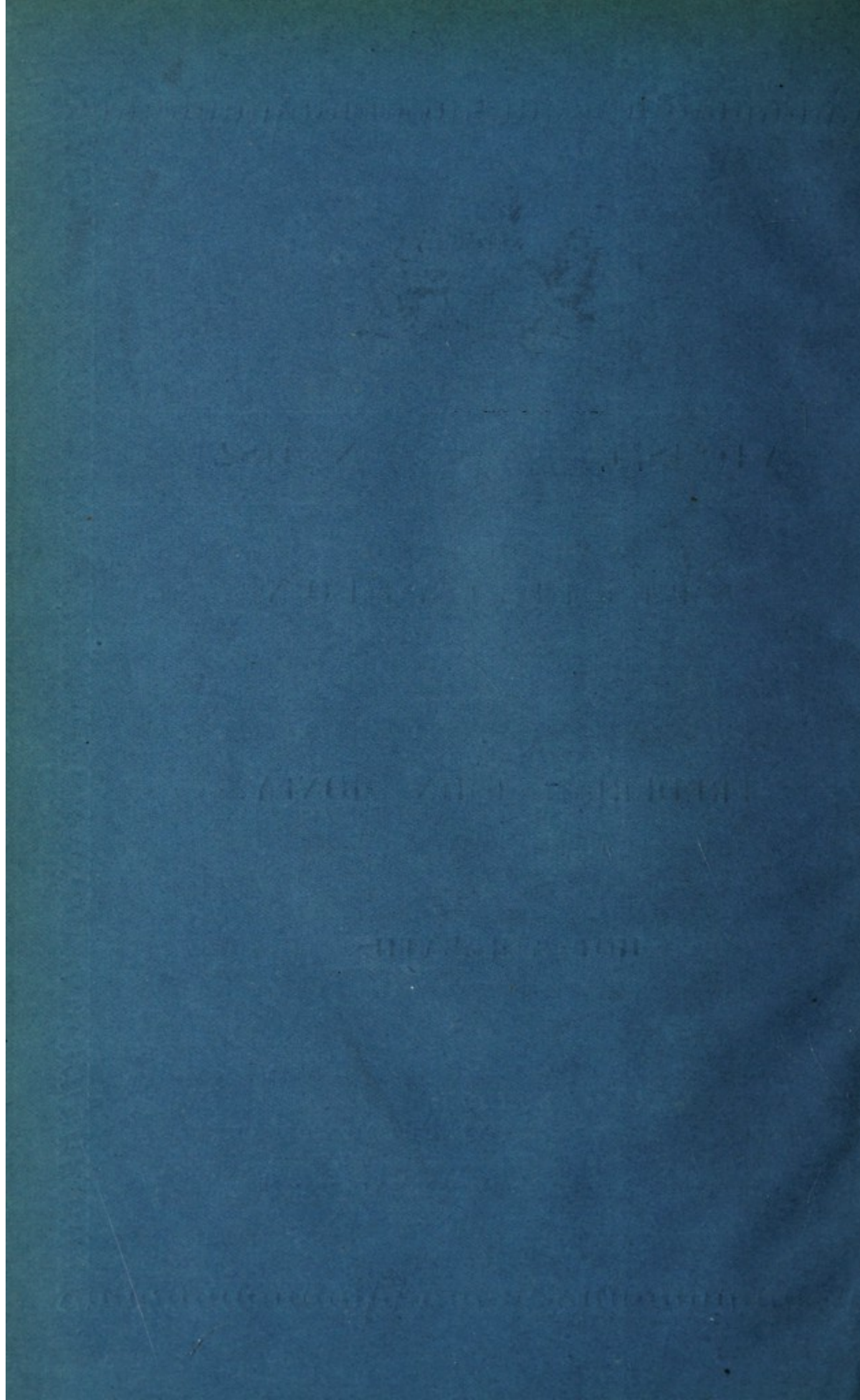
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1875.

Price 4d.





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A.D. 1874, 5th DECEMBER. N° 4182.  
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Hot Air Baths.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Frederick John Money at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 5th December 1874.

I, FREDERICK JOHN MONEY, of No. 1, Marlborough Place, Brighton,
5 Doctor in Medicine, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOT AIR BATHS," to be as follows, viz. :—

I use a stove consisting of a central cylinder heated by coke, gas, or other fuel, and provided with extensive radiating surfaces constructed in
10 the form known as "gills" or otherwise. This stove is made very low, so as to be capable of being placed under the seat of an ordinary chair. It has an opening below for admission of air, and is provided with a flue above at such a height as to be received without difficulty under the arch of any common register stove, so as to discharge into the chimney. A
15 small tube communicating with bellows enters this flue between the stove and the chimney, with its orifice directed towards the chimney, by means of which arrangement a strong draught can be created through the stove, and all the products of combustion can be effectually drawn through the flue and got rid of up the chimney. Over this stove I place a seat lined

Money's Improvements in the Construction of Hot Air Baths.

with fireproof material for the person desiring to take a hot air bath to sit on. The bather is surrounded with air-proof fabrics in such a way as to form a close chamber, in which a very high temperature can be easily kept up.

I claim for this Invention the merit of supplying simply and cheaply, 5 in a portable form and in any ordinary room, a hot dry air bath exactly similar in its nature and effects to the so called " Turkish baths," with certain marked advantages, viz. :—

1st. The bather is not compelled as in the ordinary Turkish bath to breathe the hot air in which his body is immersed, but may if he choose 10 either keep his head outside the close chamber altogether, or breathe the outside cool air thro' a short tube and mouth-piece attached to the side of the said chamber, at the same time that his body remains exposed to a very high temperature within.

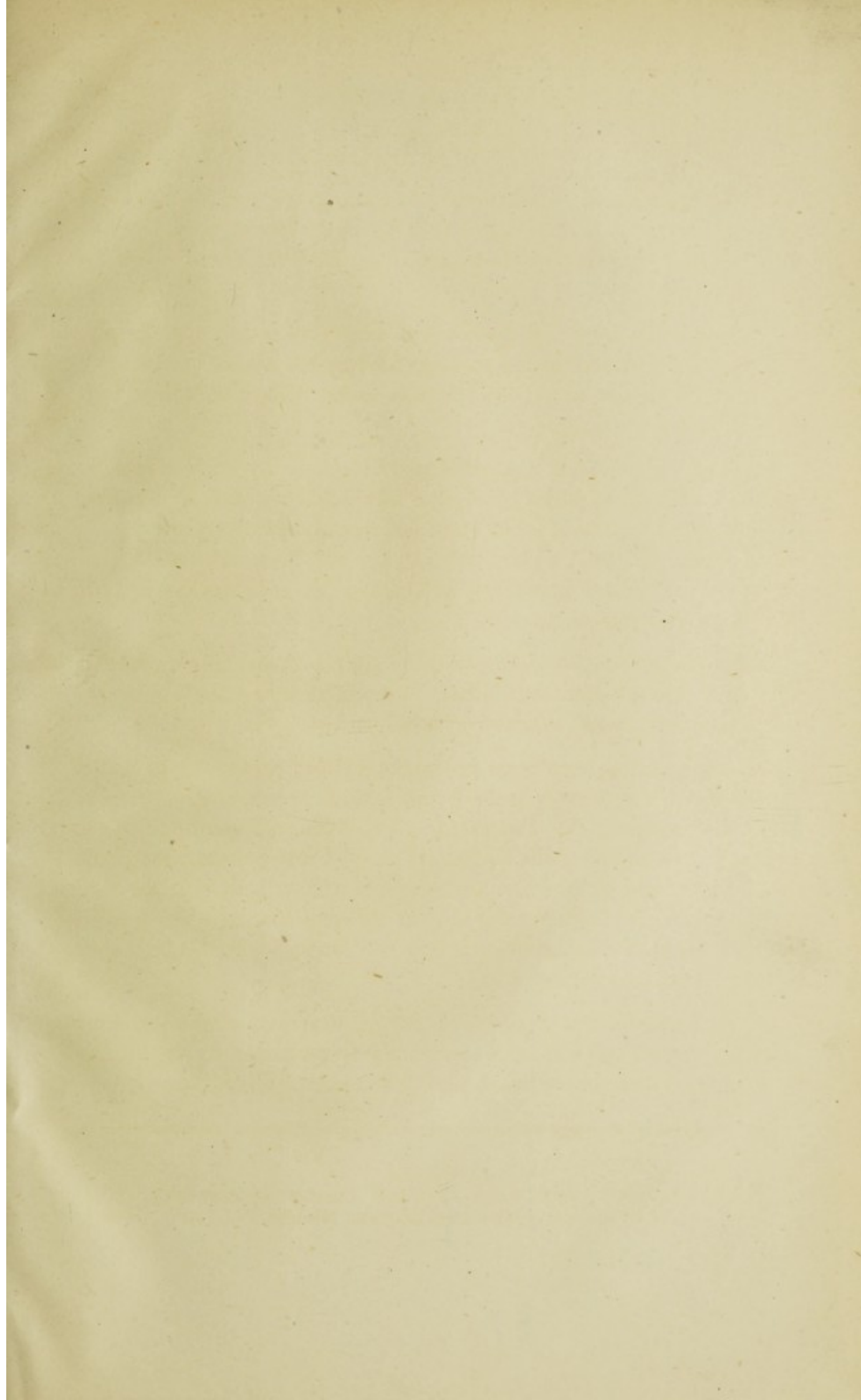
2ndly. The products of combustion are got rid of, and only a pure dry 15 heated air fills the chamber, thus my bath differs altogether in principle from the several lamp baths now in use.

3rd. Owing to the very rapid production of heat caused by having a large body of fire directly beneath the seat it is practicable, without materially reducing the temperature, to obtain efficient ventilation. 20 Openings may be left at the bottom and top of the enclosing apparatus for the admission of pure and the escape of vitiated air, vitiated, that is, by matters given off from the body of the bather, a point which when the bath is used for depurative purposes in disease, is obviously a matter of the greatest importance. 25

4thly. By means of my apparatus, oxygen, mercury, sulphur, or other gaseous or vaporized substance can readily be presented to the surface of the body under circumstances most favourable to absorption.


LONDON :

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1875.



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